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The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 109 Wood street.

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We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferino, lilac and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

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That a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. Phalon's Vitality or Sal vation for the Hair is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless, yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair. ††††

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From the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quickly they could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their sluggish veins, we should have fewer neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with. †††††

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A large assortment, embracing every variety of pattern, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

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Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

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The newest patterns and tea sets at an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

The Questions Which Will Govern Their Appointment——Political Considerations not to be Lost Sight of—The Age of the New Judges an Important Consideration.

The question of the appointment of the nine new Circuit Judges is exciting a great deal of interest at Washington among a different and better class of men, than that which usually participates in the distribution of office. The President, according to the usually well-informed correspondence of the New York *Times*, concedes the great importance of the matter of good appointments in defence and to bring to bear his matures judgment, and to weigh with great care all the considerations involved. He has given the repeated assurance that there will be no haste in the matter—no "snap judgment" in favor of any man—and that the friends of all the candidates will be patiently heard. The same writer asserts that both political and judicial considerations will largely rule the selection, and in this connection makes the annexed important statement:

During that time several of our ablest and most discreet public men—Republicans I mean —have journeyed to Washington to urge upon the mind of the Cabinet the vital necessity of providing for the future security of the Government, and to call to mind the unanimity and patriotic results of the war. In the appointment of these Judges. It is proper to say that there seemed to be danger that in some quarters the single element of judicial fitness would be permitted to weigh and overrule all other considerations. But I think that danger has been dissipated. I never was satisfied with the President, and I doubt if it exists anywhere now. The impropriety, not to say cowardice, of appointing for such an important position simply on the ground of his ability as a lawyer, or of his representing lawyers, would be felt almost everywhere except in the brain of a man who never rose above higher duties or broader faculties of the law, and who, consequently, could only look with contempt upon politics—the very essence of government. Judicial fitness, in an eminent degree, will be an indispensable condition, but with it must be what is even of greater importance, although sympathy with the fundamental institutions of the land as they said to-day; a hearty concurrence and approval of the results which are the legitimate fruits of the war; and a sincere support of the Constitution *as it is*, rather than the Constitution as it was. It is to be hoped that the nine new Judges will make their strongest impress in power hereafter upon the Supreme Court, and it is in these respects that their qualifications and claims should be most thoroughly examined. The evil consequences to ensue to the country in the future by such mistakes as Mr. Lincoln made in some of his appointments to the Supreme Court cannot be easily overestimated, and it is hoped that we have got to believe will—be avoided by President Grant. For, by any means in the power of the appointing power, should enlarged in these selections, but that sympathy with the idea or National Government as an existing fact—and a belief in a strong central power as the only permanent safety of the Union—is a *political* and not a judicial consideration, and candidates should possess that qualification equally with the other, or stand aside.

Another important consideration in the appointment of the Circuit Judges is the question of proper age. By the law, a Judge may retire upon reaching the age of seventy, if he has served ten years. A Judge may resign at Congress, who had much to do in framing the law, and who is therefore qualified to speak of its intent, recently expressed the opinion that no man over fifty years of age should be appointed. "For a man of sixty years or upward," he said, "the statute extends a strong invitation to retire at the end of ten years—an invitation which a man who goes upon the Bench for his ease, as many good lawyers do, will not hesitate to accept." The government should be able to obtain, and the appointees should be able to render, from twenty to thirty years' service, before the pension feature of the law comes operative, and when with the large number of the old District Judges legally ready to avail themselves immediately of the benefit of the law, and a number of Circuit Judges going out under it after a brief ten years' service, the statute will be apt to be brought into disrepute, and the system made a burden upon the people before its benefits have been realized.

The two circuits deemed most important to the material interests of the Government, are those which embrace the cities of New York and New Orleans. In the latter city, which is of the greatest necessity that the Courts should zealously aid the officers of the Government in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of fraud, and for the due collection of the revenue; without their earnest co-operation all efforts of all officers are well nigh useless. The difficulty of finding a proper man for the Louisiana Circuit within the limits in proving so great that the propriety of selecting some able man from another section of the country is strongly suggested. This might prove a happy solution of the matter.

Railroad Freights.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In reply to the many inquiries made respecting the reduction of railroad freight passages, in regard to our freighting business I would just say, that the committee got every assurance that the whole matter shall be made to correspond with their request, and believe it will be carried out in good faith. The Chairman, Mr. Isaiah Dickey, will be home in a few days, and will make public the whole transaction. Yours, truly, WM. McCREERY.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 24—Wheat in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 06, 3,000 from Port Washington club at $1 05, Corn firm; sales 5,000 bushels of No. 2 at 80c. Oats inactive; held at 50c; this afternoon 2,500 do at 49c. Oats nominal at 55c. Rye offered at 68@69c. Barley in fair inquiry; sales 10 cars and 9,500 bush at $1 90 delivered, 9,000 bush at 90c, four cars rejected. Canada at 90@95c. Canada Two-rowed dull; sales 5 cars at $1 05. Pork quiet at $21 50@21 75. Lard dull at 16½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 24.—Cotton dull; low middling 23c; good ordinary 22½c. Wheat—red, $1 05 asked; $1 10 white; $1 20. Corn $1 00. Oats 55c. Rye $1 00. Barley $1 25. Flour $5@7 per sack. Bacon—sides 16c; shoulders 13c; clear 16c. Lard 16c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 23c; sales 4,750 bales; receipts 7,261 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,370 bales; to Boston 1,000 bales; coastwise 1,000 bales; stock on hand 79,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1869. NO. 161.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

A Special Report from the Comptroller of the Currency on National Banks—The President Favors a Reduction of Taxation—The Universal Franchise Association—Resignation of Consul General Plumb—The Government Refuses to Release the Hornet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1869.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The Spanish gunboat question is the principal theme of talk in political circles here. The present action against them is one in which the contractor, the Peruvian Minister and our Government are interested, but it only very remotely concerns either Cuba or Spain, and is of but slight political significance. The Spanish Minister will doubtless watch the case with attention, but so far as he and his Government are concerned the situation has changed only in this, that the boats have been transferred from the naval to the civil authorities. The name of Peru is used in the libel of information, but the Peruvian Minister has done nothing to make good his complaint of last June, and it seems doubtful if he ever does anything. The builders of the boats is now ready to complete his contract by delivering them to the Spanish Minister, but could not do so because they were under naval surveillance. He therefore came forward one day last week and filed three or four papers in the State Department. In these he set forth the terms of his contract, spoke of his responsibility for the properly, and amount of it at stake, of the trials of the Cubans to burn the vessels, of the dangerous manner in which they are crowded together by the navy at the dock where they lie; of the manner in which Cuban emissaries disregard our neutrality laws; of the way in which the Cuban insurgents destroy property at sea, &c. He also speaks of the action of the Peruvian Minister and expresses strong doubt of his good faith; denies that there is any pretence for claiming that the boats are to be used against Peru, and at some length discusses the law and facts bearing on the matter. He submits statements from architects to the effect that the vessels are of such a character that they can't be used against Peru, and in conclusion protests and asks that his property may be released so that he can fulfill his contract, and deliver it to the Spanish Minister. The fair presumption on what is known warrants construction that this long and earnest and memorial have had a good deal to do with the initiation of these proceedings in the Courts. If the case on behalf of Peru is not made out before Judge Blatchford, the vessels must, of course, be released, and the contractor can then deliver them. The seizure by the Marshal relieves the builder from further responsibility, and his position is therefore improved by the action of the Government. The Cuban Envoys are doubtless behind the Peruvian Minister, and doing what they can to help on in case against the vessels, and it will not be strange if some members of the Junta come to Light, in the course of time, as the real prosecutors.

Special Reports on National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency will, early in January, present a special report to Congress on national banks and their relation to the varied interests and industries of the country. He some time ago sent a circular letter to each of them, asking information on various points, and the report will be based on the replies to this document. It will be elaborate, and contain a good many figures of general interest.

Reduction of Taxation.

The President, in conversation, recently expressed himself in favor of such a reduction of taxes, and said that even with these reductions we shall be able, according to present indications, to pay off nearly or quite one hundred and fifty millions of our public debt a year.

The Boys in Blue

of this district are a great communion. Capt. Grant, who commands, refused to allow the torches of the order to be used in Bowen's last "spontaneous outburst." On learning this Bowen secured his impeachment, and Capt. Grant was deposed. The next officer in rank issued an order assuming command, whereupon Grant promulgates one declaring the whole thing treasonable, null and void.

The Universal Franchise Association

Advertises a meeting for this afternoon, from which all men and reporters were to be excluded. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and one of the papers has a full report, three columns long, in type for to-morrow's issue, which will undoubtedly astound the Association, and suggest to it some new ideas of journalistic enterprise.

Consul General Plumb's Resignation

At Havana does not seem to have been inspired from the State Department. It is found the salary of the consulate too small for his needs in the present disturbed condition of affairs, and intends going into business that pays better than office holding.

Reports on National Cemeteries.

General Lorenzo Thomas, who has been about the country for the past year, inspecting national cemeteries, is making up his report for Congress and the Secretary of War.

Release of the Hornet Refused.

The embarrassment Cuba have been over here, trying to get the government to release their vessel, the Hornet, captured by the revenue cutter on service at Wilmington, but the Secretary of the Treasury will not let it go.

WASHINGTON, November 24.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Samuel A. Wheelwright Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

To-night, at a public meeting of citizens, largely attended, the committee appointed the day after two days' canvassing they obtained subscriptions of $230,000, including $5,000 from President Grant, in furtherance of the International Fair in Washington in 1871. The announcement was enthusiastically received, and followed by additional subscriptions of $10,000. The amounts subscribed range from $1,000 to $10,000. These, with subscriptions to be paid by the city, make a total of about $1,000,000 secured. These favorable circumstances led to the passage of a bill creating a board of visitors, to consist of a board of visitors, to consist of holding an international exposition.

ATTORNEY FOR SOUTHERN ALABAMA.

The President has appointed John R. Southworth United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, *vice* Francis Bugbee, suspended.

A VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson and large numbers of prominent persons, including ladies, by invitation visited the Navy Yard and arsenal on Saturday. The vessels of the United States steamers and other objects of interest were explained in detail by Admiral Dahlgren at his residence. The usual salute was fired, and there was a dress parade of the marine guard.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The entire speech of Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner is just received here in the London papers, and is regarded friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question now pending satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from a distinguished source in England, making inquiries and suggestions, indicating a continued improvement in the state of feeling on this subject, and strongly expressive of the desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action, but the next week ought to furnish the negotiations will be resumed at an early day.

THE AMERICANS AT NASSAU.

The following letter was to-day received at the Department of State:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th inst., relative to the continued confinement in prison of misguided citizens of the United States, who have been abandoned in Nassau, N. P., by the steamer Lillian, alleged to have been engaged in the service of the Cuban insurgents. Captain Charles H. Baldwin, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has been instructed to send one of his vessels to Nassau for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to Key West such of the men referred to as wish to avail themselves of his passage, and will agree not to violate hereafter the neutrality laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE ARMY CHANGES.

Captain C. H. Carlton has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte, First Lieutenant J. J. Reynolds, Fourth Cavalry, on duty as Indian Agent, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Directors of Railroad from Pittsburgh to Toledo.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., November 24, 1869.

A meeting was held at Columbiana yesterday to elect directors of a proposed railroad, leading from Pittsburgh to Toledo. The following persons resulted in the election of the following persons: Hon. M. Welker, President, Wooster; A. Waddle, Columbiana; H. Howard, Wooster; J. G. Chamberlain, Leetonia; J. H. Page, Pittsburgh; Wm. Mathers, New Lisbon; J. A. Collier, Steubenville. Wealthy and populous counties have pledged their support to its construction, embracing Beaver, Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Huron, Seneca, and Lucas. The Directors are men of energy, wealth, executive ability and pluck. The choice of the Hon. M. Welker as President, promises work. Although this enterprise has lately been organized, it already commands earnest popular encouragement.

MICHIGAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention.

DETROIT, November 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention reassembled this morning at East Saginaw. The committee on resolutions not having agreed upon a report, the Convention was open to discussion. Speeches were made favorable to the construction of the Northern route to the Straits of Mackinaw from Puget's Sound. A diversity of opinion was shown in regard to local roads to be built through the State to the Straits and the mode of building by counties or towns.

An interesting letter from Edward F. Johnson, engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was read. Mr. Johnson shows the entire feasibility of the route, and stated that the road when once built, is self-sustaining from local traffic alone. The Straits of Mackinaw cannot be bridged. The passage of the straits by railroad trains can, however, be economically and expeditiously made.

In the afternoon speeches were again made and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a railroad through the Northern Peninsula of the State of Michigan to the Straits of Mackinaw, and thence by direct connections with the east and north, is demanded by the interests not only of Michigan but of the whole country; that such roads, developing the mining, lumbering, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the first importance, will necessarily have the effect to transmute five hundred miles of wilderness into one of the most productive and richest sections of the Union.

Resolved, That such roads are necessary to Michigan as a bond of union between its two peninsulas, and to continue by a practical and the shortest route towards the Atlantic that a future great continental railway, of which the Northern Pacific road will form a part, and that in the judgment of this convention it is the imperative duty of Congress to extend the land grants now held by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad companies to the Straits of Mackinac, relieving those companies of the requirement to terminate upon Grand Traverse Bay, and also to make such additional grants of land, money or credit as shall secure the speedy construction of the road from the present eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Road to the Straits of Mackinac.

Resolved, That this Convention deems it the true policy of the country, to extend to such projects as these railroads from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, and upon the line of the proposed Southern Pacific Road, to the river that will secure their speedy construction, and that we may cite the prosperity of such States and districts as have been liberal in granting the public works as a perpetual argument to show the safety and wisdom of such a policy.

Resolved, That while the railroads of Michigan and the Straits are the pioneers in the development of our and neighboring States, for as their system is completed, are entitled to the warmest encouragement and support from the Government, &c. We also speak of the action of the Peruvian Minister and expresses strong doubt of his good faith; denies that there is any pretence for claiming that the boats are to be used against Peru, and at some length discusses the law and facts bearing on the matter. He submits statements from architects to the effect that the vessels are of such a character that they can't be used against Peru, and in conclusion protests and asks that his property may be released so that he can fulfill his contract, and deliver it to the Spanish Minister. The fair presumption on what is known warrants construction that this long and earnest and memorial have had a good deal to do with the initiation of these proceedings in the Courts. If the case on behalf of Peru is not made out before Judge Blatchford, the vessels must, of course, be released, and the contractor can then deliver them. The seizure by the Marshal relieves the builder from further responsibility, and his position is therefore improved by the action of the Government. The Cuban Envoys are doubtless behind the Peruvian Minister, and doing what they can to help on in case against the vessels, and it will not be strange if some members of the Junta come to Light, in the course of time, as the real prosecutors.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

National Convention in Cleveland.

Fifteen States Represented—A Chicago Judge Chosen Temporary Chairman—Letters from William Lloyd Garrison and Others—The Sixteenth Amendment, &c., &c.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—The Woman Suffrage Association met at Case Hall, in this city, at eleven o'clock this morning. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell called the Convention to order, and read a circular letter prepared by the committee of which she was chairman, and also a call for this Convention, based on opinions received in response to that circular letter. The call, with signatures from the residents of twenty-three States and Territories, the District of Columbia, invited the meeting of a convention of delegates from each State, not exceeding the number of representatives in Congress, to form an American Woman Suffrage Association.

On motion of Mr. Tauborn, of Massachusetts, Judge James B. Bradwell, of Chicago, was chosen temporary chairman, and on taking the chair he said:

Women and men of America—I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over you. The objects of this meeting have been well stated by Mrs. Stone. I will only add that we have met to form an association that shall extend into every State and county, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to Canada; and I don't know but some time it will extend over to Europe. An organization that shall effect a change in the laws of the various States where they work oppressively on women.

Mary E. Davis, wife of Gen. J. Davis, the Secretary, was elected temporary Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Livermore, of Illinois; Caroline H. Dall, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. J. Beyer, of Ohio; T. T. Hagan, of Missouri; Rev. Mrs. Ames, of California.

Only a few responded to a call for votes in the Convention, the Chairman said: I hope all will call for votes when called. To say "yes" or "no" is very characteristic of the ladies, at least.

A delegate (*with voice*)—yes, they sometimes say no when they mean yes.

While the Committee was out Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell read letters from Mrs. Frances D. Gage and George William Curtis, prefacing the heading with allusions to the first meeting in favor of Woman Suffrage held in Cleveland, forty years ago, when Mrs. Frances D. Gage presided.

Mrs. Snyder, of Ohio, was introduced by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and made a speech in favor of equal rights for women.

She was followed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who read a lengthy written address in favor of the objects of the Convention.

Judge Bradwell said: It has been decided repeatedly by courts that American women are citizens of the country. A foreign-born woman was not naturalized by the naturalization of her husband. She could be naturalized on a separate application. This decision of woman's citizenship might produce complications. For instance, suppose Vermont to confer the ballot on woman, as that State probably will, and women to whom the ballot had been thus conferred moved out West, they might claim, under the Fifteenth Amendment, the right to vote.

Mrs. Ames, of California, thought the decisions as to foreign women had been somewhat muddled. She had been informed by a lady of Boston that application to the Legislature for protection in a proposed trip to China, and had received a response that for such protection, she would have to depend on the courtesy of Consuls.

Mr. Blackwell, from the Committee on Credentials, reported delegates present from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California. Letters from Mrs. Nancy Seavey, Delaware and Ohio reported full delegations.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State represented.

The afternoon session was opened with an invocation by Rev. Antoinette Brown.

Mrs. Livermore, of Illinois, was elected President, with one Vice-President from each State represented, and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell and Mary F. Davis, Secretaries, and W. N. Hudson, of Cleveland, Treasurer.

A letter was read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, approving the objects of the convention, in his letter declining the invitation to attend the inaugural address under General Calhoun, and will be marching against our Prince. The revolutionary steamers Florida and Alabama are blockading Cape Hayti, Salvador's last steamer is supposed to have run and attack them. President Salnave is sick.

CARACAS, November 6, *via* HAVANA, November 24.—Business having been captured by the Government forces, is again open to commerce. The ex-President Falcon, who went aboard the British gunboat Cherub, fired his revolver at her commander, Dacres, and was with his company delivered over to President Monagas.

HAVANA, November 24.—Advices from Maracaibo and Guadaloupe report that the smallpox is still raging there.

ST. DOMINGO, November 8, *via* HAVANA, November 24.—The British authorities have remain inactive. The people of Samana favor the annexation of their bay and town to the United States.

CURACOA, November 7, *via* HAVANA, November 24.—Millibar, a negro, has landed from this Island for St. Domingo, to join the revolutionary forces against President Baez.

ST. THOMAS, November 17, *via* HAVANA, November 24.—The British authorities have released the steamer Telegrafo, belonging to Gen. Salnave, leader of the insurgents in St. Domingo. The British authorities at Tortola have seized a privateer off Virgin Gorda.

HAVANA, November 24.—Advices from Turk's Island report a good demand for salt, but prices steady.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

Convention of Dealers and Rectifiers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 24.—A convention of liquor dealers and rectifiers of the United States opened at the Sherman House this morning at eleven o'clock. On calling the roll the States of Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and California were found represented.

Samuel Rindskopf, of Milwaukee, read a welcome address, in the course of which, stating that the laws and regulations of the Treasury Department under the Internal Revenue for sale of liquors have become more and more serious, so as to seriously interfere with their business, they had come here in the interest of, for the purpose of protecting their interests, and to effect, if possible, some change in the present law concerning distilled spirits as to do away with the present costly, expensive system of gauging and stamping."

J. A. Montgomery, of Chicago, was elected temporary Chairman. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at two, but adjourned in a few minutes, without doing anything of public importance, until nine to-morrow morning.

ALMOST ANOTHER STONE-WALL DISASTER.

The Steamer Rubicon on Fire—The Boat Run Ashore and the Passengers Landed—Heroic Conduct of the Pilot—The Flames Subdued.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Captain Blake, of the steamer Rubicon, which arrived to-day from Memphis, gives some particulars of the accident to his boat last Saturday. Fire was discovered at two o'clock, under the floor near the pilot house, which with the upper part of the texas was in a moment or two all ablaze, burning furiously. The boat was immediately headed for the shore, the pilot, Wm. Riley, standing at his post until the boat landed, when he was compelled to leave it till the boat landed. Meantime Capt. Blake and the crew trained hose and brought the most powerful streams to bear on the fire. As soon as the boat reached the shore, all the passengers, fifty-five in number, 7 women, two of whom were women and children, were safely landed, when they proceeded on the steamer Lebanon, subdued, when all returned to the boat and she proceeded on her voyage. The fire is supposed to have originated from packs lodging against the pilot house at the intersection of the hurricane roof.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Anniversary—Monument Unveiled—Incendiary Fire—Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The centennial anniversary of the dedication of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated to-day with appropriate exercises. Bishop Simpson presided. Rev. M. D. Kurtz, the present pastor, gave an interesting historical sketch. Addresses were made by Bishops of years, who has been an itinerant sixty-nine years, was present and made an address.

The foundation stone of a new building College grounds to the memory of pupils who lost their lives in the late war, was laid this afternoon, in the presence of the City Council. The monument is after a design by Rudolph Siemon of Washington, statue in front of Independence Hall.

An incendiary fire occurred this morning in the cabinet factory of Jos. Walton & Co., on Walnut street. The flames were discovered by a patrol wagon going to the fire was upset by collision with a heavy wagon laden with iron. All the men were thrown out and one injured.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Road—The Injured.

ERIE, PA., November 24.—About half-past five o'clock last evening the mail train west on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad collided with the freight train going east, near Patterson, about seventy-five miles from Erie. Both locomotives were completely wrecked and the baggage car was telescoped into the smoking car. No one was killed. Following is a list of the injured so far as ascertained: John Spafford, mail agent, side and head; R. Horrel, fireman, arm and hip; Martin McLaughlin, engineer of mail train, side and hip; J. McGeveny, freight conductor, head and hip; Mr. Hall, newsboy, head; J. Kline, Warren, Pa., arm broken and hurt in head; E. T. Hall, Slate, Pa., breast and head; D. Aulitts and J. Burke, both firemen, both hurt in the head; Mr. Culbertson, telegraph repairer, was bruised, but the unknown person was hurt in the breast. An investigation is now being made as to the cause of the collision.

Undeniable.

That a good article is worth a fair price. Urling, Fellansbee & Co., 124 Wood street, do not charge a lot from their price. The stock of fashionable clothing on hand in this house challenges comparison. †

HARRISBURG.

Death Warrants of Adam Tittus and Dr. Schoepge Signed by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, November 24.—Governor Geary to-day signed the death warrants of Adam Tittus, sentenced in Cumberland county for the murder of Henry Stahin, and of Dr. Paul Schoepge, sentenced in the same county for the murder of Miss Steinecke. The day appointed for the execution of both is December 29th. Schoepge's sentence was signed in obedience to the recommendation of the Attorney General in his report on the case.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention is now being held in Cleveland.

Moran, the South Carolinian charged by Mrs. Lasier with applying tober to procure an abortion on the cousin, was released on ten thousand dollars and by Justice Judge of New York on Monday. He denies his guilt.

Jones's brewery, New York, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, fifty thousand dollars.

Collector Grinnell has received additional information regarding the perpetration of most stupendous frauds against the Government by mercantile firms in New York. Over two hundred respectable merchants, many of them occupying prominent positions, are now under suspicion of having participated in the frauds, which extended through several months during the last administration. Their names will be suppressed, pending the official investigation now being conducted at the Custom House. The frauds were accomplished by means of false invoices and under valuation of imported merchandise, and are believed to involve a vast amount of money.

It is stated that the Cuban Junta place great reliance on the action of Congress now about to assemble, and are highly encouraged by numerous petitions being signed by the American people, praying for the recognition of Cuba by the United States. In addition to memorials which have been signed by thousands in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities throughout the country, a monster petition has just been started by the ladies of Portland, to be signed only by ladies. Four thousand signatures have been obtained in that city alone. The Junta state that if they can do no more than secure the detention of the gunboats until Congress meets, they will be content, as they feel assured that among the first acts of Congress will be the formal recognition of Cuba. Letters received by the Junta from Havana state that five Spanish war vessels are about to proceed from Cuban waters to New York.

Several soldiers are in the field for the Pacific Railroad stock owned by St. Louis, including Jameson, Smith & Cutting, of New York. The bids range from fifty to sixty dollars per share. Mayor Oakey recommends that the city advertise the stock for thirty days, and sell it to the highest bidder.

A special from Cheyenne reports the completion of fifty-four miles of the Denver Pacific Railroad. This track is now laid at the rate of one and a half miles per day.

Vessels Arrived Out

BREST, November 24.—Arrived, Villa de Paris, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—Arrived, City of Dublin, from New York.

GLASGOW, November 24.—Arrived, St. Andrew, from Quebec.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 24, Evening.—Consols 93¾@93⅞ for money and account; United States 5-20s, 86@86¼; do 1867, 87¾@87¾; do 10-40s 87½@87¾; Illinois Centrals 86@86¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾@25¾; Stocks quiet.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 24.—Bourse dull; rentes 71 francs 45 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 24.—Cotton closed quiet; spot 135 francs; afloat 150.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling uplands 11½d; middling Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, white 9s 6d; red Western No. 2, 8s 5d; red winter, 8s 7d@8s 8d. Western flour, 25s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 5s 6d. Peas, 42s.

Pork, 115s 6d. Beef, 89s. Lard, 75s 6d. Cheese, 69s. Bacon, 57s 6d.

Common rosin 5s 4d; fine 10s. Spirits petroleum, 1s 6d; refined, 1s 10d. Tallow 46s. Turpentine 27s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 24.—Tallow 46s 9d@47s. Sugar 38s 9d. Calcutta linseed 60s.

Petroleum Markets.

Petroleum quiet and very quiet at 61 francs.

BREMEN—Quiet.

HAMBURG—Quiet.

ANTWERP, November 24, Evening.—Petroleum closed flat at 60¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1869.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

The Spanish gunboats have been seized, and are now in custody of the United States authorities, by virtue of the decree of the court. The libels having all been filled out and presented in court, the United States Deputy Marshal proceeded to take possession of the vessels. The immediate effects are reported to be favorable. On the 18th of December in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, the case will be considered probable the cases will be opened immediately. Mr. Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, and Mr. Evarts, the counsel for the Spanish government. Mr. Webster has had an interview with the boats, out the substance of the interview has not transpired. It is understood that Webster is now preparing the necessary bonds for preparatory to making application for the release of the vessels, and it is believed the application will be made to Judge Blatchford before the close of the present week.

BLATCHFORD INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found an indictment against Richard B. Blatchford, late Assistant Appraiser in the Custom House. The indictment is based on the evidence of W. H. Kim and the vouchers which are indorsed with Blatchford's name. It is said that the frauds already found against the Caldwells, who were the alleged Associates of Blatchford in the crime, but they have not yet been filed. The Grand Jury also found indictments against seven counterfeiters and a number of lottery dealers for non-payment of special tax.

Charles Caper, a merchant, was arrested today on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Wilmington, North Carolina, in which he was charged with having forged drafts to the amount of $10,000.

TELEGRAPH FROM INJUNCTIONS.

The *Express* says one million five hundred thousand dollars were sent out of this city yesterday by the rear of New York injunctions.

GOLD IN THE SUB-TREASURY COUNTED.

The gold in the Sub-Treasury has been all counted and found correct.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this port last week amounted to $4,088,38.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Annual Meeting in Cleveland—Officers Chosen for the Ensuing Year.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—The Western Associated Press meeting here to-day was largely attended, and a large amount of business was transacted. The annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee. It showed that the affairs of the association are in a more promising condition than ever before.

Among other things, the Board of Directors were instructed to employ reporters in each of the cities designated to report the legislative proceedings for the Western Press.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of the headquarters of the agency to Chicago was, after some discussion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, the following nominations for the new Board of Directors: M. N. Walker, of Detroit; Joseph Medill, of Chicago; J. G. Siebenack, of Pittsburgh; W. N. Halteman, of Louisville; A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland; John Knapp, of St. Louis, and W. D. Bickham, of Dayton. These were all elected. There was a general desire to have Richard Smith serve again, but he positively declined.

The by-laws were so amended as to change the time of the annual meeting from November to the first Wednesday in June.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee for the important services last year, and thanking the City Council of Cleveland for the use of City Hall. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Directors met immediately after, and was organized by the election of M. N. Walker as President, and H. C. Baker, Secretary. Joseph Medill and W. N. Haldeman were appointed the Executive Committee.

CUBA.

Gloomy Reports From the Insurgents—In Possession of Not a Single Town.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The latest reliable information from Cuba concerning the insurgents shows a decline in their cause, and that they are now in possession of not a single town, having been obliged even to abandon Gusymaro, the seat of the Cespedes Government. There is no doubt that several months ago General Jordan proposed to the surrender of the insurgent forces, not on his own account, but on that of his men from the United States who were, he said, forced to take the front of battle in all combats. In consequence of this proposition the relatively few American soldiers in the Cuban service left Jordan, and he was afterward found by the rascality of Jordan's object. General Jordan was therefore unable to leave the country, and was transferred to the staff of Cespedes.

UNIVERSALISM.

Centenary of the Universalists Church in New York.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 24.—A large number of clergymen and others connected with the Universalist church have assembled in this city for the purpose of holding the first centenary of the society in this State. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Rev. Geo. Montgomery, of Rochester, Moderator, and Hon. Wm. P. Robinson, of Auburn, Clerk. Rev. A. Saxe, D. D., of Rochester, opened the exercises by prayer, after which important business matters were discussed by Revs. Bartholomew, Saxe, Bolles, Brown, Fullman, Mawley, Tomlinson, Austin and Barlow. Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Brooklyn, delivered the centenary sermon this evening to a very large audience. The meeting will continue through to-morrow.

Alternate Loss and Excess of the Appetite

And grinding of the teeth are symptoms of worms. Use B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. †††

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of General Dulce—Mr. Peabody's Remains to Leave England December 2d—Failure of a Dublin Business House—The Spanish Throne—Italy Opposed to the Elevation of the Duke of Genoa—24,000 Troops Forwarded to Cuba, &c., &c.

Death of General Dulce.

MADRID, November 24.—General Dulce, recently at the head of the government in Cuba, died yesterday.

The Cuban Question.

The government will soon present to the Cortes a number of documents bearing on the Cuban question.

Mr. Peabody's Remains.

LONDON, November 24.—The sailing of the steamship Monarch

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

PUBLIC opinion in Philadelphia appears to be divided on the subject of raising the salaries of teachers. The proposition to pay the teachers in proportion to the actual amount of labor accomplished, brings out the argument that perhaps it would be better to provide measures by which they could cash their warrants without loss. The idea of shaving the salary warrant of a school teacher is a piece of business that no city should be guilty of. Yet, judging from the tone of the Philadelphia press, the practice is quite common in that city.

THE roll of Congress when all the Senators are admitted to representation, as it is believed they will be before the close of the next session, will show seventy-four Senators and two hundred and thirty-three Representatives. The roll of the House, as now made up, of the members who have taken the oath of office, embraces exactly two hundred names, and does not include the name of Mr. COVODE or of Mr. FOSTER, contestants from the Westmoreland District, and of sixteen other cases of a like nature held over for further action. The six members elected from Virginia will not be sworn in until the State is admitted, and so also with that to be elected from Mississippi and two from Texas. When the case of Georgia is decided seven Representatives will be admitted from that State. It is likely the election in Louisiana will be set aside, and the five members chosen from that State sent back, owing to fraud and intimidation in their election. Alabama elected four members, but they have not yet taken the oath of office.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has an elaborate article unfavorably contrasting American management of the finances with the management of the English finances. It boasts that by Sir ROBERT PEEL'S famous budget of 1842 twenty-five millions of pounds sterling, equal to one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars of taxation, were released in ten years. To which the Boston *Evening Transcript* quietly replies by stating that—

> "Congress imposed an income tax which was a fruitful source of revenue during the war, and which it has since been modified and abated. It still yields a large amount of revenue. Within the present year after the war the process of reducing and abolishing taxes was commenced and has been continued at each successive session of Congress to such an extent that within *four years* after the termination of the war *three hundred millions of dollars of taxes had been released or abated that annually they have produced more than two hundred millions of dollars of revenue.*"

In addition to this showing, the official statement of Secretary BOUTWELL clearly indicates that the next Congress will have ample margin for a still further reduction of taxes, without infringing upon the amount to be carried to the sinking fund in payment of the national debt.

THE festivities consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal having been completed, it is probable that the Sultan, and his haughty subject, the Viceroy of Egypt, will settle their unadjusted accounts. Unless the latter accepts certain Turkish proposals, and abates the state he has maintained as a sovereign ruler, he will be suspended from his Viceroyalty. At least this attempt will be made, and it is likely to be resisted even to the point of war. In view of the probabilities of the future, agents of the Turkish and Egyptian governments have been in this country and in England for several months, engaged in the purchase of arms and material for anything but peaceful use. The Sultan's agent purchased and has shipped to Constantinople a hundred thousand rifles which our Government was willing to sell, and it is understood that he is now negotiating for another hundred thousand. The Viceroy's agent closed a contract several months ago for a large quantity of REMINGTON breech-loaders, and the entire lot has been forwarded to Alexandria by way of London. The Sultan recently purchased two cuirassed gun boats in England, and the Viceroy has also added to his naval resources. It is believed that Egypt is encouraged in her movements for independence by Russia, but England and France will also be likely to be involved in any struggle between Turkey and Egypt.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN NEW YORK.

The Tammany managers, it appears, with all their facilities, were not able to count up a sufficient majority in New York city, to defeat the ratification of the judiciary amendment to the constitution of the State. It has been carried by about five thousand majority. It is conceded that the amendment will secure an improvement on the present organization of the judiciary. It was opposed, however, by some of the oldest lawyers in the State, on the ground that it was not thorough enough in its changes, and that its adoption would preclude all hope of further improvement for a long period.

The most important change in the judicial system of the State, made by the new article, is in the reorganization of the Court of Appeals, which at present consists of four judges elected to that Court, and four promoted to it at short intervals from the Supreme Court. Instead of these eight Judges, the new Court of Appeals will consist of seven, all of whom will be elected to that bench by the people, for terms of fourteen years instead of eight. The election will take place next April or May, on a day to be fixed by the Legislature, each elector being permitted to vote for the Chief Judge and for four of the six Associate Judges, which insures the election of two of the Judges by the political minority. No Judge is to be permitted to sit in appeal on any case which he has tried in the Court below.

The overburdened condition of the calendar of the Court of Appeals is to be remedied by assigning the great mass of the cases in arrear to the Judges of the present Court of Appeals for adjudication. The four elected Judges of the present Court are to be increased by one appointment by the Governor and Senate, the five to be named Commissioners of Appeals, and to be continued in office for three years. Their decisions are to be recorded and certified as judgments of the Court of Appeals.

An important provision in the new judiciary article is one providing that in the year 1873 the people are to decide whether the Judges of the higher courts shall be thereafter appointed by the Governor and Senate; in other words, whether the experiment of an elective Judiciary shall be longer continued.

MIXED CLINICS.

It is a noteworthy fact that, thus far, the greatest advocates of human rights have either ignored or overlooked the claims of the gentler sex in the construction of their various systems. It is only recently that the advocates of reform in the industrial pursuits included working women in their sympathy. In former times, an undercurrent of antagonism, belittling to those who betrayed it, was displayed in the speeches of the representatives of the workingmen who sought to elevate themselves and their fellows. Their ardor perceptibly diminished the moment the claims of their sisters were submitted. This feeling, we are pleased to perceive, has yielded to the dictates which, should, under all circumstances, govern men in their relations with women. Still, it must be admitted that the tardy acknowledgment of the claims of workingwomen by workingmen was, in a great measure, due to the exertions of women themselves.

In the remonstrance of the doctors who are opposed to "mixed clinics," we perceive a disposition, conveyed in adroit terms, it is true, to ignore the claims of the women students. Very few, we opine, will be found who will take exceptions to the conclusions arrived at by the council of physicians who desire to be understood hereafter as opposed to "mixed clinics." The fact that the remonstrants have been strenuous opponents of women students in former times, in the present aspect of affairs, should not be permitted to influence public opinion one way or the other. It scarcely needed their carefully worded remonstrance, to prove to the mass of reflecting people that "mixed clinics" are no ways desirable. But their grave declaration, like the protest of the male students, proves a trifle too much. The public will be dull of penetration if it fails to ask upon what "assumption" the solemn doctors base the belief that "an inspection of male patients should not be conducted before a class of females," while at the same time no grounds of objection are discovered against the treatment of the female patients by men. Throughout the contest between the women who are determined to acquire a thorough knowledge of the healing art, and those who systematically oppose them, nothing that we have yet seen exhibits more ingenuity than this remonstrance. By a skilful manipulation of the names of the signers, members of the staff of the University of Pennsylvania, or the Jefferson College, who are also connected with the various hospitals are made to appear again and again.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Doctors do not suggest any escape from the dilemma so suddenly sprung upon the female students. We will be very much surprised if the latter do not find a way to conduct clinical observations unaided by their strong minded opponents. Women make excellent nurses. We do not see why they cannot succeed in serving their sisters as professors of the healing art. Thus far they have had to fight their own way, and the ground they occupy was gained fairly, and without asking odds of their opponents. In the discussion we foresee growing out of the Doctors' decision, we have no doubt there will match, if they do not surpass the ingenuity of their opponents.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

In our issue of yesterday the foreign telegram announcing Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S safe arrival at Ujiji was, no doubt, most gratifying news to all. As we stated on Tuesday, Ujiji is only three hundred miles from the coast. In the letter to Lord CLARENDON, published in yesterday's paper, there is abundant confirmation of the kindly conjectures in regard to the character of the country around the newly discovered lakes. As we stated on Tuesday, these conjectures were founded upon vague information derived from the Arab traders who had brought a message from Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The land is high and the temperature cool, and the scenery such as was to be looked for under the circumstances.

In describing the surroundings of Lake Liemba Dr. L. says: "It is as perfect a natural paradise as XENOPHON could have desired." This reference to XENOPHON seems a little obscure. Probably the writer thought, at the moment, of the Greek historian's frequent mention of *Paradeisoi* in his account of the march of the Ten Thousand from the seacoast to the plains of Babylonia. These were mere parks or pleasure grounds belonging to the Persian King, or one or another of his satraps, and by their trees and vegetation greatly impressed the Persian mind, no doubt. XENOPHON adopts the Persian name of such a place—which is *Paradeisos*—and changes it into paradeisos, from which we get our Paradise. The original word is, however, found in the Bible, where it means a garden, if we rightly remember.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE mentions his obligations to the Sultan of Zanzibar. A letter from him was the means of his getting provisions, cloth and beads at once. Readers in very plain terms indeed—so plain that we dare not report them all. But he was not so severe as he desired to be. He said:

> "I would use words still more harsh if I were not forbidden by reverence for the supreme Keys which these gifted hosts of the joyful office for, from the good and exalting the depraved, thy avarice sadden the world."

The reader will take notice that the three Popes here referred to by DANTE, were all his contemporaries. If his faith in their predecessors was small, one can hardly wonder.

HENRY CRABB ROBINSON tells us that, one day, in conversation with Baron HOHENFELS, the DOM-Dechant von Speyer, he asked him a question about the later miracles of the church. His answer was in the form of an anecdote. In the time of Pope ——— there were some Saints who were called the New Saints. On one occasion His Holiness exclaimed: "These new Saints make me doubt the old." The Baron was a Roman Catholic.

This passage of Dante, on which we have been dwelling, seems to us interesting in itself and in its probable influence upon many minds in Catholic countries. Catholic theologians may laboriously prove that the character of individual Popes has nothing to do with the dogma of the personal infallibility of the head of the Church. But to the common understanding the two things do appear to be connected. And one can easily comprehend how distasteful the proposed proclamation of the dogma must be to those to whom since their first acquaintance with the great writer whom the Italians reverently call "the divine poet," the notion of the eternal condemnation of some of these successors of ST. PETER, has been a familiar idea.

THE *Tribune*, discussing the numerous frauds unearthed recently in the New York Custom House, and especially in the Weighmaster's Department, demands an open investigation, and opposes longer concealment. The re can be no doubt that the degree of reticence exhibited by the authorities, instead of furthering, retarded the ends of justice in the investigations instituted at various times within the past five years. It is now asserted that adroit frauds have been conducted in the various departments for a number of years. The facts in the possession of the authorities in relation to these frauds have been a reputation of the city. The number of people occupying high positions in political, business and social circles implicated is startling. Some of the most cunningly devised frauds have been perpetrated by and with the connivance of men who have hitherto been above suspicion. Concealment in such flagrant cases is a crime. The attempt to shield mercenary officials systematically make up for disastrous ventures by defrauding the Government in a wholesale manner, through sale and connivance of weighers and scalers between, merits the most rigid prosecution.

A LECTURER in New York is trying to procure a patin in real estate. He says that science teaches us that in 6,000 years more a grand deluge will end his race and make him a fossil. You may think this a little fate, but it is not. Astronomy shows that the earth is oscillating in the angle of its axis to the sun in periods of 21,000 years. The zones are undergoing a constant change. Now, at the North Pole, it is growing colder each year, and at the South Pole it is growing warmer, as immense accumulation of glaciers or icebergs at the North Pole will result, while at the South they will not form at all. In 6,500 years the glaciers will have accumulated to such an extent that they suddenly over-balance the earth. Then the waters of the sea will rush from the South to north, and there will be a deluge.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, intensely Democratic in all things else, comes out strongly in favor of negro suffrage. It does this, mainly because the dominant party, by so doing no harm, will restore quiet and redound to the benefit of the white men that subscribe for the *Avalanche*, advertise in its columns, and induce others to do the same. Is this right? Which is a high-toned, elevated view to take of things, and the adoption of which will doubtless aid in securing the results which the *Avalanche* fondly hopes for. Negro suffrage, he thinks, is a foregone conclusion, and therefore it would have the Conservative pat the coming vote into the hand as the best bridge wherewith to travel. The Pittsburgh *Post* will reach this elevated standpoint yet.

CHICAGO is moving to have that city created an original port of entry, that foreign goods may be brought direct to the city in bond. Senator Trumbull made a speech at a meeting on Monday, in which the terms of a bill were drawn up and introduced, by which the merchants of Chicago were placed on an equal footing with those of New York, he believed it would be agreed by Congress, to allow them to extend the bonded warehouse system to Chicago, so that importers can take their goods out, when desirable, by paying the duties. The complaint that the present inefficient system, New York throws every possible obstacle in the way of direct importation to Chicago.

ALDERMAN BENLEY, the new Lord Mayor of London, is a printer. He was born in Exeter, in 1800, and began his business life in his father's printing office as an apprentice. In the year 1826 went to London, where he joined the firm of Messrs. Thorogood, type-founders in Fann street. Various new styles of type were introduced by him, and he soon became noted in reputation, so that when Mr. Thorogood retired Mr. Bealey stood at the head of a large and flourishing concern. In 1852 he began his connection with the Corporation of London, as a Common Councilman, and in 1856-57 filled the office of Sheriff of London.

THE case of Sterling vs. Jandon, recently decided in New York, shows that brokers are permitted by law to cover "shorts." The decision is that the defendants, who were brokers, were not bound to sanction the sale of the plaintiffs contracts for an indefinite period. That, if the margin was deficient, they might have closed the transaction without notice, but if they were unreasonably and needlessly liable, even with the margin, they could give notice, and if, after reasonable delay, the plaintiffs did not comply with their demands, they could sell without further notice or place. This rule, however, only applies to stocks and bonds.

REPORTS have been made, from time to time, to reduce the pay of soldiers, to abolish the rations, and a large standing reward is offered by the Brazilian Government to any one who can discover a method of preserving effectually meats for army use. Experiments on a plan demanded M. VEUILLOT, editor of the ultramontane organ in Paris, for the publication of articles in favor of the infallibility of the Pope. Hence we assume that this is a subject which every person, even the secular journalist, is at liberty to talk or write about, without danger of wounding Catholic sensibilities. It is a historical question in regard to which light from any quarter will be welcome, even to the most devout.

We, therefore, take occasion from this telegraphic dispatch, to direct attention to a fact which we have not lately seen noticed, though it may have been mentioned by M. PETRUCCELLI. We have not yet had an opportunity of reading the full text of his letters. The fact to which we allude is the small reverence with which some very

> "Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives!
>
> "I have in my possession three valuable swords, formerly the property of General David E. Twiggs, which have been presented to me from New Orleans, by Major General Butler, and which I am informed by him shall be by Congress disposed of in reward or compliment of military service. I respectfully consider myself entitled to the first consideration.
>
> "I enclose you Butler's letter to me, accompanying the sword. Is herewith transmitted
>
> "ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
>
> "December 12, 1862."

Senator WILSON subsequently introduced a resolution bestowing the sword Congress gave Twiggs to General Butler, and donating one to West Point Academy, and the other to the Patent Office. The resolution, however, has never been acted upon.

LEGALIZED GAMBLING.

The Lottery Business in New York City.

It is estimated that over $1,000,000 has been lost to the National Treasury during the last five years through the non-payment of the 40 per cent. tax imposed upon the New York lottery dealers. According to an expert in the business, the gross receipts of the 600 lottery and policy shops in New York combined has amounted to $45,000 a day during the last half decade. An investigation of the accounts of Morris Ellis, manager of the Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries, was lately instituted by Assessor Doty, of the Sixth District, at the invitation of Supervisor Dutcher, and steps will soon be taken for the recovery of $40,000, which is claimed to be the amount of indebtedness to the Government of the reckless firm. The testimony taken before Commissioner Shields, of New York, recently reveals some astounding facts in connection with the lottery business. The drawings of the Public, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Shelby lotteries are made twice a day, and telegraphed on to New York. After tickets are sold the returns are sent to New York to be altered by middlemen and swaggers. A middleman testified to the following:

> "That there are thirteen drawings a day on an average. That there are eight drawings in a day, except when there are three numbers in one site we call it a 'set.' Sometimes we get a 'set' of four numbers. 'Station,' the managers of the Kentucky and Missouri lotteries, 'Jacob Baulch and H. Gelion,' the managers of the Public, 'Jacob Baulch and H. Gelion,' the managers of the Shelby lotteries, are also managers of the Public. Murray & Co., Jacob Baulch generally considers the managers of bonds; their office is at No. 204 Broadway; they also go in New York; the gift enterprises have been $3.00 a day during the last five years."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Last Fiscal Year.

The following is an official statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$180,048,426 62
Lands	1,030,341 76
Direct tax	760,963 61
Internal revenue	158,356,460 88
Miscellaneous	27,752,829 77
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c	$370,949,747 21
Loans	238,478,081 06
Total receipts	$609,621,828 27

EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous	$ 26,474,661 13
Interior, Pensions and Indian	35,535,324 84
War	78,501,995 61
Navy	20,900,737 97
Interest on the public debt	130,811,350 00
Premium on 7-30 Treasury notes	300,000 00
Premium on bonds purchased on account of sinking fund	1,374,680 06
Total expenditures exclusive of principal of public debt	122,895,277 80
Principal of public debt	301,217,818 81
Total expenditures	$884,777,806 11

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They are cleaning out the thieves and gamblers on the Pacific Railroad. Six hours were given to the gentry to leave Promontory and Omaha by the vigilants, or else take the consequences. They left.

The saline waters of Kansas are about to be turned to profitable account. The great Salt Basin at Solomon City has been acquired by the Central Salt Company; the company has gone into practical operation, and is now producing salt of a superior quality by solar evaporation, and the coal, even with the present insufficient vats, is twelve and a half cents per bushel.

Two large and powerful Normandy horses, imported for the purpose of improving the breed of American stock, arrived a few days ago at New York, on the steamship Lafayette. These animals were obtained after a thorough research through the French markets. The first, a black stallion of graceful build, named "Cupidon," is seventeen hands high, weighs 2,200 pounds—1,000 pounds more than an ordinary horse, and is five and a half years old. The second, a gray stallion, named "Mouton," is sixteen and a half hands high, and is one and a half years old. These horses are valued at $5,000 each, and cost $300 to bring over.

A new comic journal called *Punch and Judy* has just been started in London. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, the proprietors of the original *Punch*, applied for an injunction to stop the publication of the new periodical, on the ground that it was a colorable imitation of their property, but the application was refused. There are, therefore, now, besides other comic papers, a *Punch*, *nobody* and a *Punch and Judy*.

The celebrated Dr. Gregory, in the course of one of his medical lectures at Edinburgh, stated: "One cannot stand perfectly motionless for half an hour; that he had once tried to do so, and had fainted at the end of twenty minutes, the blood requiring motion from the body in order to retain its full circulating power.

Louisville, unlike Cincinnati, votes down the proposition to exclude the Bible from the public schools.

At the late Mecca pilgrimage, 110,000 pilgrims assembled at Mount Ararat, an increase of 25,000 over 1868.

The only picture of God, the Father, in European museums, so far as known, is that at Valencia, Spain. It is a face of severe aspect, with a divine light flashing from the eyes. The daring artist who painted it lived in 1500.

Electricity as a heating medium has, it is asserted, been successfully tried at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, in Paris, and it is reported that hereafter the other large hospitals of that city will be warmed by means of the electrical apparatus instead of by coal.

Visitors to the Suez Canal celebration have been transported from Marseilles and back, by French company, at an expense of $50 a head Subsistence was also provided and the meals were furnished in Parisian style.

Extra bedding has heretofore been furnished, without charge, to the married soldiers of the British army, for the use of their wives and children. This regulation has recently been repealed, and the soldiers are required to pay a penny a day for the use of each bed. The English Journals are dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and assert that while the small sum of $10.000 a year will be saved, the health of the soldiers' families, from crowding in one bed, will be seriously impaired. The married soldiers in the English army are the steadiest and most useful men of the entire corps, and every encouragement, it is contended, should be afforded to them.

The restaurants, in Paris, it is stated, are 4,730 in number, and employ 10,000 waiters. The number of visitors each evening amounts to 750,000 persons, and the annual receipts reach the sum of $225,000,000. The waiters in many of the large establishments receive no wages, but depend upon the fees paid by the visitors.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Action of the Cincinnati Board in Excluding the Bible—What the Catholic Press Demands.

The decision of the Board of Education in Cincinnati to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the common schools of that city has been the subject of much criticism by the press in all parts of the country. Among the regular daily papers but little difference of opinion has been expressed. With a few exceptions, the criticisms have been adverse to the action of the Cincinnati Board, and in most cases bitterly so. An injunction was served, it will be remembered, preventing the Board from enforcing its new order, on the ground that it was in violation of the laws of Ohio establishing the Common School system, it being provided that the scholars should receive suitable moral instruction. The case was brought before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and was postponed to the last Monday in November (next week), when the Court will sit expressly to hear it. Three questions of law will then be argued: First, Whether a "Board of Education" has any legal existence under the laws of Ohio, a question suggested by a law of 1825, under which the Board now acts; second, Whether the Court has jurisdiction or control over the actions of the Board; and third, Whether this is the proper place for its exercise. Among the journals which have defended the course of the Board in abolishing the use of the Bible in the schools is the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The argument of that journal is that the use of the Bible affords a continual excuse to the Roman clergy for manufacturing separate sectarian schools. "Remove that excuse," says the *Commercial*, "and the priests must yield and consent to the simple instruction of the Bible in the public schools. They now barely succeed in keeping the large majority of Catholic children out of the schools by declaring them to be godless and abhorrent institutions; that they teach the Protestant Bible and worship the Protestant God. Consequently no good Catholic will, no good Catholic mind, send their children to such schools. Their only hope of keeping the Catholic children out of the common schools is to have the Bible retained. Keep the Bible in the schools and you furnish the priests with the pretext, and, backed with the power and influence peculiar to the Roman priesthood, they will succeed either in keeping the multitudes of children contained now on my outward journey, this was the bitterest pill in this unexpected dose. But it must be done; so tapering off gradually I gave up the contest, and turned back to meet my fate, and—if I could find him—the depot master whose blustering statements were the cause of all my trouble. Without search that individual advanced to greet me with the bland recognition of a fact that no one could well deny. "Well, you got left, did you?" a replied my, with the resentment of a "silencing eye." If I looked as I tried to look, my physiognomy taken at that instant would hardly be chosen to grace an album eulogy of "eminent drivee." Several by-standers seeking information, asked, with a show of confident I'd interest in the case, on what wise the blunder had happened? and others wishing "to point a moral," to take from it "something to read them next time." With returning breath relief and words came together, and I sparingly charged the railroad official with all the blame. I spoke of his incompetency, in no measured terms, reciting how that after I had given my ticket in the car he had assured me that there were but fifteen minutes to spare before the train went out; "while here," said I, with a tripudiant exhibition of my watch, "seventy-seven minutes are even now barely up, and yet the train is gone and out of sight." After no little hot shot cast back and forth, with the usual variations and final perorations of "you did and you didn't," "your assaulter," etc., I asked him whether I would be risking another chance of being left if I depended upon him to give me the exact hour of the departure of the next Eastern train. "Eastern!" exclaimed he. "Yes, *Eastern*," replied I, with a decided upward and sarcastic inflection. "Why," quoth he, "the train you've just been chasing with such poor luck as an Eastern train, but it's going as an Express!" With much and increasing confusion and excitement I stammered out, "Then where in Joppa is the Eastern train?" "Why, there in the end of the depot; leg it, or you'll lose that, too!" Leave I took, and in one I made it then. I passed right through that depot like the wind. I felt as if I was all legs. Quick

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1869.

Money was let out pretty liberally by many of the discount houses to-day, and national banks have no trouble in getting all the paper they can take from regular customers. Whilst they are not able to supply them all the money they demand, they are accommodated to the full extent consistent with a prudent management.

—In New York, according to last evening's *Commercial Advertiser*, the money market shows little change on the surface of affairs, call loans still being comparatively easy at 6@7 p cent. Underneath, however, a process is going forward which must, in a few days, tell very decidedly upon the condition of the market. The pork movement at the West is calling for very extensive remittances to that country, and the South is again in want of greenbacks. Yesterday, we noted that about $400,000 in currency was sent out of town to New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville; and we now learn that the remittances for those points yesterday exceeded that amount, one bank alone sending $200,000. These withdrawals are nearly in the week, together with the payment for $1,000,000 gold on Saturday, are likely to make a marked impression upon the legal tender average in the next statement. It may be of interest, in anticipation of the outflow of currency to the South and West, to compare the present condition of the banks, as respects loans, liabilities, and reserves, with that on the same period of former years. The following is a statement of the banks average at the periods indicated:

Nov.	Loans.	Liabilities.	Tenders.	Specie.	Total.	Percentage of Reserve. Legal Tenders.	Specie.	Total.
30, 1865	$ 210,000,000	$237,000,000	$22,000,000	$2,000,000	$24,000,000	22.20	12.90	35.20
29, 1866	251,000,000	278,000,000	24,000,000	2,000,000	26,000,000	21.60	7.42	29.02
28, 1867	254,000,000	284,000,000	28,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	24.12	7.42	31.54
26, 1868	254,000,000	284,000,000	28,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	24.12	7.42	31.54
18, 1869	224,000,000	187,000,000	29,000,000	2,000,000	31,000,000	25.60	7.62	33.22

It will be seen from this comparison that the banks stand in about the same position as a year ago, when a clique of stock operators undertook to lock up large amounts of legal tenders, with the result of an extreme stringency and excessive rates.

—The Government bond market declined on the entire list to-day, and closed weak. The transactions were large, and the feeling pasture in this city to sell were heavier than usual.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds, 81	———	———	———
U. S. Bonds, 62	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, 64	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, 65	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, new, 65	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, 67	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, 68	115½	115½	115½
Gold	126¼	126¼	126¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 23	Nov. 24.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	126¼	126¼		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107½		

—Since the reopening of the Gold Exchange Bank in New York, large amounts of gold have been sold "under the rule," on account of parties that defaulted on contracts in the memorable September 24th. To-day the premium dropped below 26, and showed great weakness.

The stock market continues to show unusual strength and activity. The *Times* says:

We hear that the dividend in December on Northwest common will be 5 per cent, for the six months, free of Government tax, and upon the Preferred 5 per cent, for the six months less the Government tax. The Preferred dividend upon the Common and Preferred St. Paul stocks will be as for the whole year 1869. The rates are not yet determined.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 83 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 24, 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	182½	182½	182½	182½	182½	182
Erie	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	20¼	19¾
Hudson River	142	142		142	142	142
Harlem	132	132		132	132	132
Reading	98½	98½		98½	98½	98½
Michigan Central	130	130		130	130	130
Michigan Southern	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central	137	137		137	137	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94	94		94	94	94
Chicago and Northwestern	74¼	74¼	74¼	74	74¼	74
do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Toledo and Wabash	———	85½		85½	85½	85½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	———	88½		88½	88½	88½
Mt. Paul	———	66½		66½	66½	66½
Mt. Paul, preferred	———	92½		92½	92½	92½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½		96½	96½	96½
Chicago and Alton	140	140		140	140	140
Chicago and Mississippi	44	44		44	44	44
Western Union Telegraph	35¾	35¾		35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾		30¾	30¾	30¾
Adams Express	69½	69½		69½	69½	69½
Wells, Fargo Express	33½	33½		33½	33½	33½
American M. U. Express	34½	34½		34½	34½	34½
United States Express	70	70		70	70	70
Merchants Union Express	———	———		———	———	———
Gold	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182½	182		½
Erie	20¾	20		¾
Hudson River	142½	142		½
Harlem	132½	132		½
Reading	98½	98		½
Mich. Central	130	130		
Mich. S.-shares	89½	89½		
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleve. and Pitts	94	94		
Chicago and North.	74	74¼	¼	
do preferred	88½	88½		
Rock Island	103¾	103¾		
Ft. Wayne	96½	96½		
Toledo and Wabash	86½	86½		
do preferred	89½	89½		
Mt. Paul	66½	66½		
Mt. Paul, preferred	92½	92½		
Chicago and Alton	140	140		
Ohio and Miss.	44	44		
Western U. Tel.	35¾	35¾		
Pacific M.-shares	30¾	30¾		
Adams Express	69½	69½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	33½	33½		
American M. U. Ex.	34½	34½		
United States Ex.	70	70		
Merch. U. Ex.	———	———		

—*The Herald* notices the improved condition of the stock market as follows: There was a sudden revival of speculation in the stock market to-day, and the week opened upon a rather animated state of affairs in that department of business. The advent or return of several prominent operators was visible in the upward movement which prices took to-day, and those who were on the opposite track of speculation were indeed to cover their contracts and take sides with them. The consequence was an active market and a rather sharp advance in most of the railways, particularly the Western roads, a meeting of the directors of Chicago and North-western being construed as the preliminary step to the declaration of a five per cent. dividend on both the common and preferred shares, while with reference to St. Paul it was rumored that the directors intended to declare seven per cent. cash on the preferred and ten per cent. scrip on the common. The meeting of the Northwestern directors did not result in the declaration of any dividend, although the question is hardly to be regarded until the final monthly meeting of the year, which takes place the first Friday in December. Whatever is intended in the way of dividends, the bullish feeling was strong in both stocks and occasioned an advance of one to two per cent. Rock Island and Reading also prominently participated in the rise, the former selling ex-dividend while the Vanderbilt securities. These latter were feverish and, in the main, heavy. The chief exception to the general tone of the market was Pacific Mail, which, upon rumors that the Directors would declare a dividend, broke to 30¾, but eventually recovered to 31, which the reports could not be confirmed. The other and less prominent exception was Western Union, which, feeling the competition of the reduced rates on and after the 1st inst., declined to 35¾.

—The comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company for the third week in November, were as follows:

1869	$257,700 39
1868	235,000 15
Decrease	$21,679 24

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The stock market was strong and active, nearly everything on the list responding to the upward movement in Reading, which, with a few fluctuations, continued in demand up to the very close of business, the last sales of it being the highest of the day. The cash dividend of 1 per cent. is now declared to be a certainty, and the wages of one hundred to fifty were freely offered in it, 99 per cent. was also bid for it. About 22,000 shares changed hands, a large number of which were for New York account.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1869.

In our general markets to-day there was considerable activity in some branches of trade, but generally speaking business in most articles, especially of produce, rules inactive. Flour, butter, eggs and apples are moderately active. The few changes to be noted since our last will be found below, and are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to choice may be quoted at $2 00@2 50 bbl., with an occasion lot of extra in shipper and nominal figures. Common articles are entirely nominal in price.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 75@80c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market active at 35@37½ ₱ lb for choice to extra roll. Common grades are nominal in price.

BEANS—Scarce and selling at $2 ₱ dozen for very choice fresh, and packed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel. Dealers in Boston are paying $1 75@2 for fair to very choice.

BEESWAX—Market quiet. There are no new loads or sides in the market. New stock for shoemakers are quoted at 27@28c. Dealers here obtain sugar cured 2lbs. Lard in tierces 15@16c, and in buckets 16@17c ₱ lb. Mess pork $32 50 ₱ bbl. There is nearly little inquiry for bacon, but a good demand for lard.

COMMEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $1 to $1 10 for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Limited supply of fair to very choice.

CIDER—We quote at 50 cents @ $1 ₱ bbl as to quality for fair to very choice. Receipts good.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote: Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 16@17c; Ohio Factory at 16c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Factory, Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger 16@18c ₱ lb.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and sales of same at $17@18 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HIDES—Sales at $12@14 ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 12@13c ₱ lb; new dried cherries, unpitted, 10@12c ₱ lb, and pitted 18@20c ₱ lb. We quote peas at $2 20 ₱ bushel, and blackberries at 8@9c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 @1 05, and No. 2 at $1 @ 95c ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Sales in a retail way of dressed at $1 @1 10 ₱ lb.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens at 5@6c ₱ lb; ducks at 7@8c ₱ lb; dressed with entrails out 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@17c; dressed geese 15@16c; dressed geese (small) 90 cents @ $1 each; quail $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen, wild ducks $2 00@2 50 ₱ dozen, and venison saddles 12@13c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 90@95c sheets at $1 @1 05 ₱ cwt., and of chop feed at $1 @1 10 as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Yellow, choice are held at 75@80c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand for peachblows at 50@55c ₱ bush. From country wagons sales are making in a retail way at 60@65c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and in demand at $5 50 ₱ bbl for choice.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 35@36½ for No. 1 geese feathers, and the good to prime mixed 30@32½ ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy—We quote higher at $1 05@1 10 for common rectified, $1 @1 05 prime, $1 15@1 20 for choice, and $1 25@1 30 for old Monongahela, two years old; $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are preserved, 15@20c ₱ gallon, and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

Flax—Sales of prime at $2 30@2 35 in the line at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

Clover—We quote fair to good seed at $2 40 ₱ bush, clover and timothy seed is nominal in price, the latter ranging at $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel, and the latter at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for family brands, but winter wheat flour may be quoted at $5 75@6 25 per barrel and but little inquiry for Lake Shore and Illinois Central choice spring sells at $5 50@5 60 per barrel, and common and inferior grades are nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt. as to quality.

GRAIN—Market dull and quiet. Red winter wheat is nominal at $2 20@2 25 ₱ bush, good to choice. Newer corn is quiet at 70@75c ₱ bush on the track, but prime old yellow could be placed at 80c. Oats are in demand at 50@52c ₱ bush. Oats in depot are steady at 46@47c ₱ bushel. Rye is in active request and firm in Eastern Kansas for 2,500 bush choice at $1 03 ₱ bush, with offers to buy 1,000 bushels of choice at $1 ₱ bush; choice prime would bring $1 05, and is now entirely nominal in price. Barley is inactive. Fair to prime Canadian is held at $1 20@1 30 ₱ bush, and extra Canadian $1 25@1 30 ₱ bush. Some choice two-rowed barley will hardly command over $1 00 ₱ bushel.

Groceries.

Business during the past week has been moderate, although as brisk as usual at this season of the year. Our rivers being low all season, and shipping by water making many of our business interests suffer materially. Prices have not changed much, although there is a firmer feeling in Sugars and Syrups. Market firmer and refined grades have advanced fully ½c ₱ lb. Molasses are held at an advance. Coffee is lower with the decline in the New York market. Rice and Spices are nominal.

Molasses are beginning to arrive in small quantity, but the freight by rail from New Orleans has declined; also a slight decline in soaps and candles. Before the fall trade opened the proprietors of the Wells Fargo Express Company with a view to help economize, to ease the position of increasing the capital stock to $6,000,000.

MONEY.

Money steady at 6@7 p cent. on Governments, and 6@7 to stock brokers. Discounts unchanged.

STERLING.

Week at 109@109½.

GOLD.

Lower; opened at 126¼, and closed at 126¼@126⅛. The withdrawals announced by runners from Washington since the Treasury operations would increase the sales of gold next month to $15,000,000, and increased the board greatly on the decline. There is a feeling in the belief that the Secretary will increase his sales to-morrow, and if there is a decline of 1 per cent. he will be good his former purchases to-day. Carrying rates 6@7 p cent., and good to 7-32 p cent. Clearances under $100,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy and lower. The purchase of an extra million of 5-20s bonds by the Secretary at 115@115½ for the 6s of 1881, and 1865 advanced from 115½ to 115¾. This advance brought in a large amount of 5-20s for conversion into the improvement was lost, the sterling prices being the highest of the week. Sales at 115¾@115⅞ for 1881; 115¾@115⅞ for 1865; 115¾@115⅞ for 1867; 115¾@115⅞ for 1868; 107¼@107½ for 10-40s; 115¾@115⅞ for new 5-20s of 1865; 115¾@115⅞ for 5-20s of 1867; 115¾@115⅞ for 5-20s of 1868; 115¾@115⅞ for 6s of

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of sufficient payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Adair, 2d—Sue, Minneapolis, Minn.	3
Calhoun, Miss Medina, Braddock Field, Pa.	3
French, Wm. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Hamilton, Jos. Mansfield, Ohio	3
Johnson, Mrs. J. W. N. Florence, Pa.	3
McFadden, Kimble, Youngstown, Ohio	3
Rosenburg, Julia, Clarksburg, Pa.	3
Sutter, John, Chambersburg, Pa.	3
Wheeler, Geo. W., Castle Garden, N. Y.	3

The Reading Last Evening.

There was a good audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to listen to the readings, or rather recitations, of Mrs. Frances M. Carter, of Brooklyn. The readings, as our readers know, were given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the committee are to be congratulated on the happy selection they made in securing so thorough an artist as Mrs. Carter. This lady was a stranger here yesterday—today she has many friends and a host of admirers. We do not remember to have heard better recitations from any lady on the platform in this city. The entertainment from first to last was a complete and unquestionable success. The first piece, "Barbara Fredichie," was received with warm applause, and gave promise of excellence. The promise was not falsified during the evening. Every piece was heartily applauded, and several of them were enthusiastically received. "The Bride of Enderby," "The Last Charge," "Sheridan's Ride," "Wounded Unto Death," and "Charlie Machree" all gave the audience recollection of them will be treasured by all who heard them. We are glad to hear that there is a prospect that Mrs. Carter will read again for the G. A. R. during the season. From here she goes to New York, and thence to Boston again. Chicago will listen to her soon, and San Francisco is trying to get her once more. Altogether we think that we can pronounce her the reader of the time. Mr. John G. Saxe will give the next lecture of the course.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The present term of this most popular and successful institution will close on Friday, December 3d, and the fall term will open December 8th. The Browning Association, which is composed of young ladies belonging to the college (who, by the way, exhibit a range of intellect highly creditable to themselves and the institution with which they stand connected), will give a grand entertainment on Friday evening, December 3d, consisting of essays, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, etc. The previous entertainments given by the ladies of the association, have proved so enjoyable that they have never failed to attract large audiences, and we are assured that the forthcoming exhibition will excel any of those which have preceded it. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue.

The fall term of the College will open under the most gratifying auspices, and those who wish to enter should call upon the President, Dr. Pershing, or send for a circular.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Chicago Railroad Company.

A meeting of the corporators of this important enterprise was held at Columbiana, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and the books of subscription opened.

The necessary amount of stock having been entered upon the books, the company was organized by the election of the following board of directors:

J. G. Chamberlain, Leetonia.
H. Howard and M. Welker, Wooster.
John H. Page, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Mathews, New Lisbon.
Asbury Woodell, Columbiana.
John A. Collier, Steubenville.

Also, subsequent meeting of the board the following officers were elected, to serve until the first annual meeting of the company, viz:

President—John H. Page, Wooster.
Secretary—S. W. Orr, Esq., New Lisbon.
Treasurer—J. G. Chamberlain, Esq., Leetonia.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, and the financial indications give promise of a rapid and successful prosecution of the work.

The National Labor Convention—Meeting of the Colored People of Pittsburgh—Election of Delegates.

The colored citizens of Pittsburgh held a meeting on November 9, 1869, at the African M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Equal Rights League, to elect delegates to the National Labor Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., in December.

The President of the League, Mr. G. S. Woodson, opened the meeting with a few preliminary remarks, stating the object of the meeting and urging the importance of our race being represented in the convention. He was followed by the Rev. W. H. Hunter in a most thrilling address in favor of the object of the convention, and remarks from Mr. Johnson and others.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to elect delegates, and Mr. G. S. Woodson and E. Bailey, having the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected delegates to the National Labor Convention.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A Female Thief.

Yesterday morning a young man, whose name and residence is withheld in the second ward, reported at the Mayor's office that his room had been entered the night previous and robbed of fifty-six dollars. He further stated that suspicion rested on a young girl who had been engaged at sewing at the house, and at his request an officer was sent to "interview" her. At first she strenuously denied any complicity in the theft, assuring the officer that she did not know anything of the money. At length she was informed that she would have to be searched, when she drew a roll of money from a little pocket in a skirt beneath her dress and handed it to the officer, saying that she had taken it and intended into her room again. Chicago will listen to her soon, and San Francisco is trying to get her once more. Altogether we think that we can pronounce her the reader of the time. Mr. John G. Saxe will give the next lecture of the course.

From New York to Jerusalem.

Two lectures on this trite and interesting theme are to be given in the Academy of Music this and to-morrow evening, by J. Hyatt Smith of New York, one of our popular and peculiar lecturers. He is accompanied by many to Gough; and yet, while he has a sense of the ludicrous and ability to tell a story well, and while he has pathos and eloquence not unlike with Gough, his brilliant passages are decidedly superior. His imagination is wonderful, sensational, and at times startling. Here he has few superiors. If he would but make lecturing his profession, we have no doubt that his popularity would be universal and permanent. His reputation is chiefly at the East; his last lecture in Cooper Institute Hall, on this same journey to Jerusalem, was delivered to an audience of 3,000 people.

Alleged Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon three young men, named Eanford, Marshall and Everson, had a hearing before Mayor Brush on a charge of larceny, preferred by Robert Huston. The larceny is alleged to have been committed on November 1st, in Huston's saloon, corner of Second avenue and Try street. Mr. Huston had been on an intoxicating spree about three o'clock on that morning, and, as the testimony adduced yesterday showed, the defendants came in and laid down alongside of him. After they got up and went out Mr. Huston missed one hundred and forty dollars which he had in his pocket when he laid down. This action was subsequently made against the accused, and they were arrested and given a partial hearing on Tuesday, the further hearing being continued and bail required. The Mayor Brush reserved his decision until Saturday.

ALLEGED POCKET PICKING.—On Tuesday night, as Thomas Lawson, alleges, two men approached him on Penn street, near the little market house, and while engaged in conversation picked the contents of a valuable silver watch and chain. Yesterday morning he visited the office of Alderman Taylor, and made information against his assailants for larceny. One of them, John Caughey, by name, was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing. The other is still at large, but an officer is after him, and he will no doubt be apprehended. The watch and chain is worth about one hundred dollars.

A PRETTY THING DAMAGED.—Railway accidents are becoming numerous in the vicinity of the Union Depot, resulting partly from the puffing and screaming of the locomotive, and partly from the carelessness of those who have charge of horses. Yesterday the horse attached to Joseph Horne & Co.'s elegant advertising wagon became frightened at something, and before he could be quieted he dashed the vehicle against a hydrant, demolishing the handsome mirror in one of the sides.

PARDONED.—Lewis McCoy, of McCoy Station, on the Cleveland Railroad, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, was pardoned by the Governor on Wednesday last, after serving two years. He shot a man named Mellonald, who was following him to assault him, and many persons believe that he was unjustly convicted. Judge McIlvaine, who passed the life sentence, signed the petition for pardon. McCoy is a man of considerable wealth, and a very worthy citizen.

THE CIVIL CODE.—Judge Derrickson, Wayne McVeigh and Clay Hall, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to codify the civil laws of the State, were in the city yesterday on business connected with their appointment. After the adjournment of the Courts, they met the Judges and a large number of the members of the bar, in the District Court room, for consultation. The conference was held in private.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of Lodge No. 45, A. Y. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing Masonic year, which commences on December 27th next: W. M., James Taylor; S., W. C. D. Bennett; J. W., A. W. Colquhoun; Treasurer, Wm. Scott; Secretary, Thos. W. Wright; Representative to Grand Lodge—D. F. Estep.

AS GOOD SINNER.—Yesterday afternoon an old man gray with age, called at the Mayor's office and requested the Clerk, Mr. Patterson, to send him to jail. He said he had been on a drunk for several weeks past, and it was an impossibility for him to get sober. He thought about twenty-four hours sleep in the county jail would refresh and renew him. He was accommodated.

POLICEMEN DISCHARGED.—Mayor Brush yesterday discharged two of the police officers formerly on duty at Layrenceville, for incompetency and neglecting to traverse their beats during the night, because of their sleeping. The term of service in the Mayor's mind, and on their being established the accused were dismissed, as stated.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held and inquest on the body of the infant previously reported as found floating in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-eighth street. All that could be ascertained was that a male infant was found drowned. The verdict was also "found drowned."

TAKEN TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Officer George Strain, of the Mayor's police, yesterday took the lad Charlie May, who has been confined in the lockup for some days past, to the House of Refuge, on a commitment furnished by the Mayor.

ARRIVAL RECEIPTS.—The gross receipts of our places of amusement, for October, were as follows: Opera House, $11,837; Pittsburgh Theater, 14,013; Trimble's, $1,691; Barnett's Museum, $1,500; Bible, four nights, $120—total, $29,154.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was in the city yesterday. He visited the Courts in the afternoon, in company with the Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLGE.

The Equity Case Before the Supreme Court.

The case of David C. Houston and others against Washington and Jefferson College came up for argument in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, before a full bench, sitting in equity. The paper books and other documents connected with the case were laid before the Judges, and the argument was opened by Mr. Shiras, of counsel for the complainants, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, when the Court adjourned to meet again this morning at ten o'clock, when the argument will be resumed.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Jefferson and Washington Colleges were separate institutions of learning, located respectively at Canonsburg and Washington, both in the county of Washington, and seven miles distant from each other. Jefferson College was incorporated by an Act of Assembly passed January 15, 1802, and Washington College by an Act passed March 28, 1806.

On the 4th of March, 1865, the Legislature passed an Act to unite the Colleges and create them into one corporation under the name of Washington and Jefferson College, and providing for the institution of the Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes at Canonsburg, and the other class and department at Washington.

On the 26th of February, 1869, a supplement to the Act was passed providing for the concentration of all the departments of the College at one point, and under this Act they were located at Washington.

The Trustees of Jefferson College, and Francis J. Collier and others, in their several bills assail the act of February 26, 1869, as unconstitutional, and ask that during the pendency of their bill assail both the acts of March 4, 1865, and February 26, 1869, as invalid and unconstitutional.

BILLS OF COMPLAINT.

There were several bills filed in this case—the first by holders of scholarships, issued in 1853, by Jefferson College. There are upwards of twelve hundred of such scholarships now outstanding, and the holders of most of them are looking to the courts to protect them in their vested rights. The second bill is brought by the Trustees of Jefferson College, as a corporation; and the third by those members of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College who dissented from the acts of the majority which are complained of in the bill, and who did not resign before the filing of the bill.

The object of the bills is to prevent the removal of the College, its buildings, books, apparatus, and effects from Canonsburg to Washington, or elsewhere.

THE ARGUMENT FOR COMPLAINANTS.

The complainants allege, in their first bill, that by their purchase of scholarships in Jefferson College, a *contract* was created, whereby the College was bound to furnish tuition in accordance with the terms of the scholarships; that the *place* where the contract is to be performed is an important element in the contract, which will be violated if the College is removed by the defendants; that the purchasers of these scholarships, as well as other donations to the College, invested their moneys to build up and sustain the village, enhance the value of property, and make the place better and pleasanter for those that are to be educated there; that the parties contemplated a *permanent* location at Canonsburg. Those contracts give to each holder the right to have one scholar educated in the above expressed terms, free from tuition charges. That was the *college* and that was the *place* where the scholar was to be educated—the place being as much a part of the contract as the dedication of the college. It is held, therefore, that these scholarships expressly bind the corporation to maintain the college at Canonsburg, where it had been actually established for more than fifty years.

Asserting that the place of performance is an essential part of these contracts, the complainants hold that the Legislature could not, by an enactment like that of March 4, 1865, release the College from that part of the obligation of their contracts that required them to furnish an entire course of tuition at Canonsburg; and that the Trustees, by changing to accept such legislation, could not bind and conclude the holders of the scholarships. The previous authorities are cited in support of these principles, which, although mainly applicable to the case presented in the first bill, equally apply to the case as it up in the other two.

THE DEFENDANT'S ARGUMENT.

The counsel for the defendant (Washington and Jefferson College) after citing a number of authorities bearing on the case, submit these propositions as conclusively established:

First. That the corporation, "The Trustees of Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, in the County of Washington," was by the very terms and nature of its political existence, subject to dissolution by a surrender of its corporate franchises.

Second. That by the acceptance of the Act of March 4th, 1865, Jefferson College surrendered its corporate franchises, and thereafter ceased to exist.

Third. That the general and unconditional power to alter the charter, is distinctly reserved by the Legislature, and the integral parts of the contract between the State and corporate.

Fourth. That this power may be exercised to sever the Legislative dogma by expedient to do so, and such exercise of it does not impair the contract between the State and the corporation.

Fifth. That the rights of the plaintiffs, growing out of their contracts with Jefferson College, are subject to the power of the Legislature to alter the charter of that institution.

Sixth. That the Legislature was therefore constitutionally competent to transfer the location of Jefferson College to Washington and, by consequence, to fix that as the place of performance of the plaintiffs' contracts.

Seventh. That, in any aspect of the case, the complainants are not entitled to the remedy by injunction.

James Veech, George Shiras, Jr., and Boyd Crumrine, Esqs., for the defendants; and Reed, Smith & Shaw, for complainants, and M. W. Acheson and D. S. Wilson, Esqs., as solicitors for the Trustees of Jefferson College.

The arguments before the Court on the points above stated, will be resumed this morning.

SUPPOSED ROBBERY.

A Trunk and Box Left With an Expressman Lost Spring Opened and Found to Contain $500 Worth of Silverware—Who is the Owner?

Yesterday morning S. Gilleland, formerly one of the Pittsburgh Local Express, came to the office of Alderman Baillie, in Allegheny, and stated that in the early part of last spring a box and a trunk, marked Rev. H. J. W. A——, had been left in his care without any instructions as to where he should send it or any memorandum as to who owned it. The article were heavy, and Mr. Gilleland at once surmised that they either contained valuables or a lot of stones and bricks. He took good care of the trunk, hoping that an owner would eventually call for them, but none came. On Wednesday he refused from the business, and had the box and trunk removed to White Bro.'s warehouse, on Seventh avenue, this city. He made a partial examination of the contents of the trunk and box after removing them, and discovered that they contained clothing. Desiring to ascertain just exactly what he had been holding for the time, he went to the office of Alderman Baillie, of Allegheny, yesterday, had him issue a search warrant and the box and trunk were opened. They were found to contain old clothing and a lot of fine silver ware, worth in the aggregate about $500. The silver ware bore the name of the manufacturer as follows: "E. F. Caldwell & Co., 32 Chestnut street, Philadelphia," and "Bailey & Co., No. 900 Chestnut street, Philadelphia." Mr. Gilleland immediately wrote these items for light on the matter and also in reference to the mysterious shower, the depositions to be received to-day or to-morrow.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending November 23, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 97,021—Horse shoe machine; Wesley Andrews, Pittsburgh.

No. 97,029—Welding iron and steel; John F. Beazel, Uniontown.

No. 97,117—Machine for rolling bars for horse shoes; Abram Reese, McClure township, Allegheny county.

No. 97,118—Horse shoe machine; Jacob and Abram Reese, Pittsburgh.

No. 97,150—Loom; Jesse T. Branson, Pittsburgh.

No. 97,254—Machine for polishing wood; Daniel Westley, Corry; assignee to himself and E. W. Bass, same place.

No. 97,307—Lubricating compound; Cyrus S. Moore, Erie.

Reissue—No. 3,743, of patent 11,929, dated March 5th, 1854, bent making machine; Wm. J. Lewis, Pittsburgh.

Designs for glassware—John Bryce, East Birmingham; Pitcher—John Fleming and Jean Hamilton, Pittsburgh; Cordis—Samuel Hillier, Allegheny.

A Case of Hugger-Mugger.

Benjamin Jewett, of Allegheny, an employee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was in the saloon of Stephen Mellon Island, on Tuesday evening, and while there a nice young man "made love" to him and the two took a drink together. They then stepped into the back room, where the artless young man, unable to repress his gushing affections, urged Jewett and hugged him to his bosom in the most brotherly—nay, sisterly—manner. After this paternal embracing, the two stepped into the barroom, and while Jewett was about to seal his love with another drink, his companion vanished from the front door. What did this hasty lovemaking and crowd desert him mean? Jewett found out this morning, as soon as he discovered that his watch and chain were gone. The little intrigue in which he had involved him forty-five dollars worth of property. The police were at once put upon the alert, but the operating man could nowhere be found, and Jewett watched for him in vain. This is a sad case, but it has a tearful moral—never allow a man to make love to you in a bar-room.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The performances of Miss Lucille Western have so attracted our people, and have caused so many tears to be shed that the Opera House refrain from saying that she gives one of her very best impersonations to-night. As "Maggie," the child stealer, she is equally impressive as "Lady Isabel," and probably more so. Of Mr. Herne we will know more hereafter.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—As will be perceived by the following card two popular performers are soon to revisit us. It is useless to suggest that they have crowded audiences, for they will have them:

ST. LOUIS, November 21, 1869.

TO MY FRIENDS, THE PUBLIC.—Some four weeks ago the play-bills of the Opera House announced the farewell engagement of my wife and self, prior to our departure for Europe. The announcement was made in good faith, but circumstances over which I had no control, have entirely changed my route for the present. Upon our arrival in St. Louis I was credibly informed that the trip to California where we were engaged to play eight weeks, in the season of the year, would involve great personal risk and an almost absolute uncertainty of arriving in San Francisco at any specific time, owing to the probable blockade of the road by snow.

Under the circumstances, I telegraphed Messrs. Barrett & McCullough, managers of the California Theater, San Francisco, asking for a postponement of my engagement, who, knowing full well the difficulties to be encountered on the journey, complied with the great need on the part of the company, at any specified time, unearthly of arriving at any specified time, unearthly complied with my request.

I deem this explanation necessary, as during my entire professional career I have never broken an engagement when it has been in my power to keep it. Trusting the above explanation will prove satisfactory to my numerous friends and the dramatic public of Pittsburgh, I am their devoted servant,

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THEATER.—At the Pittsburgh Theater there is a combination to-night which is the most talented corps of vocalists we ever had in the city. They are certainly as well worth patronage as some of our opera companies.

VARIETIES.—At the varieties Theater, Penn street, Manager Beamer presents a very attractive bill, and as it will be impossible to enumerate the acts, we suggest a visit to this every place, to all who appreciate fun. Careful management and a select bill cannot fail to be appreciated.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Operations of the Past Year—Three Hundred and Fifteen Families Relieved—Two Hundred Widows on the List—The Reports, Etc.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, held recently, the following report of the Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, was read and accepted:

ANNUAL REPORT.

With a benevolent disposition, every state of life will afford some opportunity of contributing to the welfare of mankind. Health and beneficence are enabled to dispel the clouds of adversity, to dry the tears of the widow and the orphan, and increase the felicity of all around them.

Such are the sentiments cherished by the members of the Association in presenting this their annual report to a generous public, who have never failed hitherto to respond liberally to the call for aid and support on this behalf. It may seem almost superfluous to enter into the usual details of reports of this kind, but the constitution of the society demands it.

Three cents of another year have been added to the long catalogue of the past, gone by the way, doubtless, to a more eventful future, with all its increased and diversified responsibilities.

The self-denial exercised by the members of the society, and their weekly mite, have been gathered from the widows, and orphans relieved by our contributions, will be duly and gratefully appreciated by the public. In eternity alone will the record be fully understood.

It would seem, from statistics, that poverty and crime are on the increase; yet it cannot be denied that the means for alleviating the sad condition of the destitute are vastly extended, and that the disposition on the part of those who are able to exercise their philanthropy, is more clearly manifest than heretofore.

Since the last annual meeting the society has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members, Mrs. E. J. Patterson, who was one of the founders of the society, a member for twenty years, and at her death became elected to it. Like the grain fully ripe for the harvest, she has been taken to her rest with the blessed hope of immortality, and her memory will follow her.

The society is free from debt, but its treasury is empty, and the present early setting in of a severe winter renders an appeal to the public for additional aid the more imperative.

The following is an account of the distribution of articles during the past winter: 1,200 bushels of coal, 2,000 barrels of flour, 11 pons of tea, 46 pounds of coffee, 29 pounds of sugar, 24 pounds of rice, 32 pounds of soap, 10 bushels potatoes, 55 quarts molasses, 948 yards flannels, 334 yards muslin, calico, 612 yards, 24 yards jean, 21 yards alpaca, 250 pairs shoes, &c.

The Managers are gratefully acknowledge the receipt of coal from the Brewer Fund.

The editors of the COMMERCIAL, *Gazette*, *Dispatch*, *Post* and *Chronicle* will please accept the thanks of the managers for gratuitous publications of notices in behalf of the Association, our thanks are also due to many other friends too to have aided us in our work.

Of the three hundred and fifteen families relieved during the past winter, over two hundred were widows, failing to support little ones dependant on them.

Let us enter upon another years' labors in humble reliance on a merciful God, the giver of all good, hoping to impart joy and gladness to many hearts, and strive, by deeds of charity, to give glory to Him who, when upon earth, went about doing good.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. Robert D. Thompson, Treasurer, in account with Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny.

1868 and 1869—November to April.

	Dr.	Cr.
November 6, to balance in treasury	$ 31 39	
By collections		1,200 75
To ladies' subscriptions		396 75
To collections by managers		159 50
To collections in Presbyterian Churches in Allegheny on Thanksgiving		32 87
To fees of members		93 00
To fines of members		9 22
April—To bequest of Mrs. C. J. Patterson		500 00
		$2,457 34
1868 and 1869—November to April.		
By coal bills paid	$ 700 32	
By dry goods bills paid	578 52	
By shoe bills paid	247 00	
By grocery bills paid	296 60	
By fees to managers	10 00	
By paid sexton	10 00	
By bequest of Mrs. C. J. Patterson deposited in bank April 30, 1869, on interest	500 00	
By balance cash in treasury	5 00	
	$2,457 34	

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

The following is a list of the officers and managers of the Society:

President—Mrs. Dr. Trevor.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. F. R. Brunot and Miss M. Herron.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.
Secretary—Mrs. H. Forsyth.
Managers—Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. McMonigle, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Bard, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Mrs. F. Woods, Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wade, Miss Whitten, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Morrison, Miss Bell, Miss Orr, Miss Leech, Miss McClurg, Miss M. Swartz.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.—The following cases were argued:

National Newark Banking Company vs. Second National Bank of Erie. Argued by Curtis for plaintiff, and by Marshall and Derrickson contra.

Sechrist's Appeal, Erie, continued, and ordered that this case be referred to C. W. Lee, Esq., as Master, to report to this Court on the facts and laws of the case, with a decree—any exceptions to the report to be presented to the Master at least twenty days before the time for taking argument. Shiras for complainants.

Kunsph vs Dunn; Crawford. Non pros taken off and costs paid by plaintiff.

Houston and others vs. Trustees of Jefferson College and others. In equity. On motion of Mr. Shiras, additional complainants were added as per list filed. Cause argued by Shiras for complainants.

Court adjourned till ten A. M. Thursday.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.—The first case called was that of Ross & Co. vs. Knipschild, being an action to recover for materials furnished and labor done in the construction of a house in the Twelfth ward. Jury out.

Lee vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company and others. Action for wages. On trial.

The following is the trial list for Thursday:

No. 261, Nathan's adm'r vs. Kraus.
No. 14, Wilson vs. Adams.
No. 29, Reed & McElroy vs. str. "Eagle."
No. 56, Dravo vs. steamer "Rhodes."
No. 81, Levi et al. vs. Hershberg's garnishee.
No. 98, Stein Bro. vs. Trewell & Co.
No. 101, Steinacher & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co.
No. 108, Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.—The case of Wiltshaw vs. the owners of the steamboat Kangaroo, before reported, occupied the Court during the entire day, and had not been concluded at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for Thursday:

250, Patterson vs. Gillespie.
257, Long & Stewart vs. Berger.
264, Hamilton vs. Pittsburgh.
266, Walker vs. Bell.
272, Moore & Co. vs. Bell.
268, Same vs. same.
273, Irvin vs. Meiser.
277, Bepler vs. McCully.
283, Sandy vs. Duff.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMaster.]

ALLEGED HOUSE OF ILL-REPUTE.

David Hamilton made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Mrs. Douglass with keeping a house of ill-repute in Virgin alley. The deponent is a mail carrier between Pittsburgh and Independence, and says he was enticed into the house on Tuesday evening, but matters did not suit him and he arose to leave. Flight was cut off, however, the girls locking the door. After a while he succeeded let him out, and he thereupon visited the office of the above named magistrate, and made the information as stated. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Schmotze of Ormsby Borough.]

TWICK DISORDERLY.

On Tuesday evening an intoxicated individual boarded car No. 7 of the Birmingham Passenger Railway (conductor Connor), and declaring himself in a disorderly manner, and when the car arrived at Justice Barker's office, in South Pittsburgh, taken off. The Justice discharged him on his promising to go home since lately, but instead of doing so he got on car No. 16, and acting disorderly was also ejected from it. He followed the car to Birmingham, where, as the conductor alleges, he used threatening language towards him. He was then taken to Justice Schmotze's office, Ormsby borough, and after a hearing was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

[Before Alderman Mullin of Allegheny.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Julius Gross charged Regina Rhode with breach of the peace, alleging that the defendant threatened to kick his wife down stairs. Warrant issued.

THREATENED TO KILL.

Elizabeth Harrison lodged complaint against Thomas Harrison for surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to kill deponent's husband. The defendant was arrested, but the case was settled.

[Before Justice Arent, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Louis Knapp charged Thomas Carline with assault and battery. Knapp is a youth of eighteen years, and is employed in a grocery day or two ago he visited the shop of his employer in an intoxicated condition, when Carline, as is alleged, kicked him out. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

In the case of Zachariah Lawson vs. Sarah Lovett, charged with surety of the peace and disorderly conduct, a hearing was had, a fine being imposed for the disorderly conduct, and bail being required in the case of surety of the peace.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

James Williams charged Joseph Ralliff with surety of the peace. It is alleged that the accused drew a razor and threatened to cut deponent, and would have done so had he not been prevented by persons present. He was committed for trial.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Henry Kleber, Esq., County Recorder, November 24th, 1869:

Richard Danver to Wm. and H. Walker, November 24, 1869; lots Nos. 64, 65 and 66 in Ferguson's plan, Reserve township.....$3,000
Keziah Halsted to S. W. Richards, November 24, 1869; two lots in McClure township.....$1,050
Jessie Reed to Jenkin Jones, October 30, 1869; lot on Sarah street, East Birmingham, 21 by 120 feet.....$2,100
Joseph Reed to Wm. Dilworth, Jr., November 19, 1869; lot at corner of Butler and Baldwin streets, Seventeenth ward, 72 by 120 feet.....$2,000
Richard Danver, Trustee, to Richard Danver, April 19, 1869; lots 64, 65 and 66, in Ferguson's plan, Reserve township.....$1,200
William Zimmerman to John Eichlear, Nov. 15, 1869; lot on Washington street, Birmingham, 37 by 60 feet.....$3,500
Valentine Traup to Martin Rief, July 29, 1869; lot on Harmon's alley, 20 by 60 feet.....$325
John Bush to James Bennett, August 1, 1868; part of land in Second township, 25 perches, containing 1 acre and 33 perches.....$500
John D. Hogan to John Ross, August 26, 1869; lot on Twenty-ninth street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 30 by 72 feet.....$1,000
John Krick et ux to John Brown, Nov. 9, 1869; three lots on Robins...n street, Lower St. Clair township, 60 by 150 feet.....$1,000
Reuben C. Tustin to Gottlieb Gerner, Nov. 20, 1869; two lots on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, 40 by 120 feet.....$675
Philip Cooper to W. G. Algeo, et al., Nov. 4, 1869; lots 23 and 24, Chartiers street, Sixth Ward, Allegheny.....$3,500

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A semi-monthly meeting of the Councils of Allegheny city will be held this evening.

The Medical Profession

Are invited by Dr. Banning, of the Banning Institute of New York, to meet him at the Monongahela House during *his day and evening only*, for the examination of his system of Spinal, Abdominal Intrapelvic Hemorrhoidal and Hernial Supports, which are prepared and kept expressly for professional examination.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 19 Grant street.

Rupture.

The danger usually ascribed to ruptured persons ought to make them solicitous in getting the very best kind of appliances in use. These can be had of every kind and price at the great medicine store of Dr. Keyser's, No. 167 Liberty street, where every kind of bandages for physical weakness or infirmity can be procured.

Valuable and Convenient.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co.,

The agents for the genuine Bollman's imperial White vinegar, so justly celebrated for its preserving qualities and fine flavor, have just received another choice supply. Increased facilities enable them to offer purchasers superior advantages in strength, quality and price.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 19 Grant street.

1,000 Shares Gas Stocks at Auction.

The Allegheny Gas Company will sell 1,000 shares increased Capital Stock, on Friday evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny. A Leggate, auctioneer.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Hazard & Caswell's Juniper Tar Soap.

For sale at Raukin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Carringes to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Phrenology.

The rooms of Fowler & Wells, Lafayette Hall, are thronged day and evening. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, giving advice as to health, self culture, best business selection of companions, &c. tf

Carringes to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

We Live in Three Climates.

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In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The presence of unusual heat of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will cause it from the lethargy and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, arising from chills, has effectually exploded the fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of our most eminent members of the medical profession.

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FINE TEAS,
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Best to be had in the city and at the Lowest Rates.
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30 kegs Choice Malaga Grapes.
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75 mats New Seedless,
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5,000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts.
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50 casks New Currants.
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Last night but two of the eminent artiste
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THURSDAY EVENING, November 25, 1869